ng men in Col.

ho may fill his

assertion,

spared to

ne a star of

ne of the

of Christ

that glo-

VOL. III.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

NO. 51.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY. AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance— All letters and communications must be post

The rule is imperative, in order to shield us a the frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, e, who wish their letters to be taken out of the of Office by us, will be careful to pay their postage. Agents who act for the Liberator are authorised eive subscriptions for the Abolitionist. For every subscribers obtained by them for either publica , (payment being secured,) a sixth copy will be al-red. Agents are desired not to remit less than \$5 Your line, unless they pay the postage.

Note that yearly subscribers will be received for the bulitionist-(terms \$1,00 in advance.)

AGENTS.

Joseph C. Lovejoy, Bangor. Nathau Winslow, NEW-HAM 'SHIRE. Rufus E. Cutler, Exeter.

E. S. Gage, David Cambell, Acworth. Windham. Jonathan W. Pearson, Meriden. William H. Hadley, Lancaster MASSACHUSETTS. Harvey Kimball, Amesbury.

Newburyport.

Newbury.

Charles Whipple, Abner Little, Benjamin Colman, Charles L. Remond, Salem. Edward Johnson, Lynn. New-Bedford. Richard Johnson,

dward J. Pompey, Nantucket. Nathan F. Colman, Fall River. VERMONT. John F. McCollam, Castleton. RHODE-ISLAND. Henry E. Benson, Providence.

Alfred Niger, Eleazer Trevett, Newport. connecticut. New-Haven. John Wm. Creed, Hartford. Heary Foster, Frederick Olney. Norwich. New-London. Canterbury. William Harris,

Philip A. Bell. New-York City. George Hogarth, Charles Marriott, Brooklyn. Hudson. Poughkeensie. Nathaniel Blount. William P. Griffin, Albany. James W. Jonson, Elmira Rochester. Josiah Green. Buffalo. Eli Hazzard, Watertown. Erwin Sacket. Isaac Griffin, Saratoga. John Thompson, Syracuse. Geneva, George Bowley, Samuel N. Sweet, Adams.

DELAWARE Wilmington Thomas M'Pherson,

NEW-JERSEY. Isaac Statia, Auner H. Francis, Trenton

Philadelphia. Joseph Cassey, Joseph Sharpless, Robert C. Gordon, jr. Pittsburg. J. B. Vashon, Harrisburg. George Chester, Jennerville. Phomas Hambleton, John Peck Carlisle. Thomas Williams, Lewistown. Williamsport. Valley Mill.

Edward Roach,

John Williams

Wilkesbarre. William Brewer, ощю. George Cary, James Hambleton, Cincinnati. Sprace Vale. Chillicothe. James Leach. William Hill, Washington. Elizur Wright, jr. Orsimus D. Canfield, Hudson.

Copley. Nettle Creek. Jonathan Shaw, Nathaniel Field, Jeffersonville. ILLINOIS.

Robertus H. Stephenson, Greenville. Benjamin Lundy, Washington City.

UPPER CANADA.

Austin Steward, Wilberforce.

Austin Steward, Wilbernesburg. BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Audrew Garrison, St. John, N. B.

HAYTI.

Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince. Wm. B. Bowler, Port-ENGLAND.

Joseph Phillips, Aldermanbury, London.

THE LIBERATOR.

[From the London Patriot.]

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR,-The Patriot of Wednesday last contains a communication from Mr. Elliot Cresson, purporting to be a reply to some inquiries which I addressed to him in the Times, a few weeks since, in relation to the principles and measures of the American Colonization Society. I have no ambition to gratify in a contest with Mr. Cresson. Personally, he would escape my notice, detached from the agency of a Society, which alone elevates him to a point of visibility. Regarding him as an imostor, who has succeeded largely in duping that generous, confiding, unexampled spirit of abolition which pervades the breasts of the British people,-sympathy for the enslaved millions of my own countrymen,-obedience to the instructions of those whose commission I bear,—justice to the friends of negro emancipation in this country,—and duty to God, require that I should tear the mask from

his own face, and expose the Colonization the Rev. B. Evans is reported to have said- publications of the Colonization Society, and Society in all its naked deformity.

learned display of constitutional knowledge. reference to a number and page of the African He has discovered (mirabile dictu!) that 'Great Repository, where he could find neither the Britain has the power to abolish slavery,' but words nor the sentiments; and he must con-States has no jurisdiction within these [State] honesty to quote correctly, he could not value limits, and has no power as regards slavery. ab origine by the West India planters, against To my belief and knowledge, every extract any interference on the part of the mother purporting to be from the African Repository country, is, that 'Great Britian has not the is contained in that work; and yet it is probpower to abolish slavery,' and that it 'has no able that in such a multitude of quotations as the British Parliament affect the principles of have discovered but one error of this kindan independent, self-constituted Society, I there may be others. If, in ninety-nine cases cannot perceive. This is not a constitutional out of a hundred, I have correctly given the controversy, but one affecting conscience, No. and page of my authority, is a single error justice, righteousness, and brotherly love. It of the proof-reader or printer to convict me of does not relate to the legal authority of a le- wilful forgery? Knowing how critically and gislative assembly, but to the doctrines and severely it would be examined, and how much ciety. I am not disposed, therefore, to deny ject and watchful endeavor to make the work the assertion of Mr. Cresson, that of the twen- as fair in its quotations, and as correct in its ty-four independent States of America, 'each typography, as possible. Still, a few typo-State possesses sovereign power within its graphical errors escaped my vigilance; and own limits;' and yet I maintain that the guilt according to the triumphant decision of Mr. of slavery is national, its danger is national, | Cresson, they 'completely overturn the validand the obligation to remove it is national. I ity of Mr. G's testimony '!-- and in the sagaaffirm that Pennsylvania is as really a slave- cious opinion of his reverend friend, it proves are as criminal as the slaveholding States- Really, I must have been as destitute of disand that the latter are merely the agents of cernment and wisdom as my censors, -had my are wholly responsible, and altogether inex-

emancipated through the instrumentality of the Colonization Society, is flagrant mendacity. Rather less than one-fourth of the whole number of colonists have been liberated slaves the Governor of Liberia styles, 'the lowest in it. The onus probandi rests upon the ac-and most abandoned of their class,' who 'have cuser. never, when in the United States, voluntarily labored for their own support, and now, when the stimulus of the overseer's lash is removed, cannot be induced to exert themselves sufficiently to procure even a scanty subsistence." The Colonization Society opens an excellent drain by which the planters may rid themselves of their turbulent, vicious, and worn-out slaves, and at the same time be lauded for their generous sacrifices in the cause of philan-

thropy!! But, allowing that instead of one-fourth, all who have been transported to the American slaveholders' Botany Bay (about 3,000) were thereby released from servitude, the direct and inevitable effect of their banishment is to augment the power of the oppressors, and to raise the value of the slaves in the United States (so far as it really has any effect,) by reducing the surplus population! It has done nothing to destroy, but something to perpetuate slavery. At least two hundred thousand slaves could be spared and sent to Liberia (such is their excessive increase 'beyond the occasions of profitable employment,') much to the pecuniary advantage of the South, and to the vigorous maintenance of the slave system.

One word as to the Rev. Leonard Bacon, whom Mr. C. eulogizes as 'a distinguished divine, a firm friend of negro emancipation and education, and consequently (!!) of the American Colonization and African Education Societies.' Mr. Bacon, in a feeble and selfconfuted review of my 'Thoughts on African Colonization,' says, 'This author not only misconstrues, but he garbles, mutilates, and interpolates false explanations, to make his mis-constructions more effectual.' The charge is utterly groundless. He has taxed his ingenuity to the utmost in order to substantiate it, but he has succeeded in proving only his own deceitfulness and corruption. I have already offered Mr. Cresson twenty guineas if he will fairly convict me of misconstruing, garbling, mutilating, or interpolating false explanations in my work; and with all the light which the 'distinguished divine' has poured upon his vision, I renew my offer. Nearly a year has clapsed, probably, since my work came into Mr. C's possession. As he has also all the documents and publications of the Colonization Society, from which I have taken my quotations chiefly, he can easily convict me of falsehood and calumny, if I have been guilty of such wickedness. Why has he not long since exposed me to public scorn, or publicly referred to the page and paragraph in which I had invented a fiction or committed & forgery? True, I find it stated in a report of a discussion which he held with Mr. Impey, at Scarborough, before my arrival in England .-He (Mr. Cresson) then turned to a passage (what passage?) which had been quoted from Mr. Garrison, as copied from the African Repository, but which, instead of being found in the number and page alluded to, could not be discovered at all. This, he contended, completely overturned the validity of Mr. Garri-

He had also read G's book, and he found a Mr. Cresson commences his reply with a quotation from it in the Eclectic Review, a the general Government [of the United fess, when he saw a man had not the moral his evidence highly.' Surely, this exultation Now, the position which has been maintained is premature—this condemnation is unjust. jurisdiction' on that subject. But how the re- I have brought together, a wrong figure or lative powers of the American Congress and numeral has been used, in a few instances. I tendencies of the American Colonization So- I had staked upon its integrity, it was my obholding State as Georgia—that the free States that I am destitute of 'moral honesty'!! the former. Hence, the people of the United object been to impose upon the public, -in States (not of one portion of territory merely) faisely referring to a particular No. and page where detection was certain. The reference cusable, for the present existence of slavery itself is indubitable evidence of my sincerity Mr. Cresson's assertion, that 'nearly oneand honesty. The same clerical critic also half' of the emigrants to Liberia have been (I will endeavor to 'quote correctly,') 'where one sentence was taken from page another from page ---, and both were united together for the purpose of putting a different construction on the sentiments, to what was in--including a few intelligent and industrious tended'-(the italics are mine.) This is a bold persons, with a large proportion of those whom allegation, but there is not a allable of truth

But I return to that 'distinguished divine, the firm friend of negro emancipation and education,' the Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven. No writer in the United States, no slaveholder in the south, has uttered or published more excusatory, corrupt, and blasphemous sentiments as regards slavery, than this individual. Take a few specimens, drawn from his papers in defence of the Colonization

'Among the twelve millions who make up our census, two millious are Africans—separated from the possessors of the soil by birth, by the brand of indelible ignominy, by prejudices, mutual, deep, incurable, by an irreconcilable diversity of interests. Whatever may be effected for elevating the mass of the nation in the scale of happiness or of intellectual and moral character, their degradation is the same,-dark, deep, and hopeless.

· He [the humane and conscientious oppressor!] looks around him and sees that the condition of the great mass of emancipated Africans is one in comparison with which the condition of his slaves is enviable?!

- Hundreds of humane and Christian slaveholders [pious robbers] retain their fellow men in bondage because they are convinced that they can do no better '!

- It is a well established point, that the public safety forbids either the emancipation or general instruction of the slaves.'

'Leaving slavery and its subjects for the moment entirely out of view, there are in the United States 238,000 blacks denominated free, but whose freedom confers on them, we might say, no privilege but the privilege of being more vicious and miserable than slaves can be.' [Atrecious calumny.]

Would you set before him [the free man of color] the importance of a good character? But of how much value is character to him who stands now, and must always stand, in the lowest order of society? [!!] It is this degradation of the condition of our free col-ored population which ensures their degradation of character, and their degradation of character reacts to make their condition still more degraded. They constitute a class by themselves,-a class out of which no individual can be elevated, and below which none can be depressed. And this is the difficulty, the invariable and insuperable difficulty in the way of every scheme for their benefit. Much can be done for them much has been done; but still they are, and, in this country, always must be, a depressed and abject race. 'A population which, even if it were not literally enslaved, must forever remain in a state of degradation po better than bondage.'

We are ready even to grant, for our present purpose, that, so far as mere animal existence is concerned, the slaves have no reason to complain, and the friends of humanity have no reason to comp them.' For the existence of slavery in the United States, those, and those only, [!] are accountable who bore a part in originating such a constitution of

'The Bible contains no explicit prohibition of slavery. There is neither chapter nor verse of Holy Writ, which lends any countenance to the fulminating spirit of universal emancipation, of which some exhi tions may be seen in some of the newspapers.

'In every part of the United States there is a broad and impassable line of demarcation between every man who has one drop of African blood in his veius, and every other class in the community. The habits, the feelings, all the prejudices of society—prejudices which neither refinement, nor argument, nor education, nor religion itself can subduc—mark the people of color, whether bond or free, as the subjects of a degradation, inevitable and incurable. The African in this country belongs by birth to the very lowest station in society; and from that station he can never ise, be his talents, his enterprise, his virtues what they may."

These horrible sentiments of Mr. Cresson's

declared to be 'admirable,' [vide African Re-pository for June, 1828, the Appendix to the Seventh Annual Report, and the Christian Spectator for September, 1830, published in New Haven.] 'This able Address,' says the Repository, 'we understand has been widely circulated in Connecticut, and we sincerely wish it may be republished in every State of the Union. The spirit of liberality and candor, and the convincing argument and eloquence which pervade it throughout, must recommend it to the notice of all those whose good opinion merits regard '!!! So much for the 'Rev. Leonard Bacon, of the Presbyterian church, the distinguished divine, the firm friend of negro emancipation and education, and consequently, of the American Colonization and African Education Societies'!!

Mr. Editor, in behalf of the perishing slaves, of the persecuted free blacks, and of the abolitionists of the United States, I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the readiness with which you have opened your columns for the discussion of this most momentous subject. I know not how you can more effectually open the eyes of the British people to the Colonization imposture, than by publishing the following Protest, (duplicates of which have been signed,) on the part of the most distinguished abolitionists in this country. I had no agency in getting it up, and never saw it until it was sent to me by those whose signatures are appended to it. Mr. Wilberforce signed it about a week or ten days before his death: his autograph is remarkably firm and plain. His testimony is almost like a voice from the grave, and in giving it, he has made the last act of his life as useful and important in the destruction of prejudice and slavery, as any other single act in his noble career of philanthropy.

Yours, respectfully, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Agent of the New England Anti-Slavery Society.

18, Aldermanbury, Aug. 6, 1833.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Observer.] ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

On the 25th inst. ' The Rochester Anti-Slavery Society,' convened at the basement room of the 3d Presbyterian Church, pursuant to adjournment; when the Committee of Nomination, reported the following persons for officers for the ensuing year; all of whom were unanimously elected:

Dr. J. W. Smith, President; Benjamin Fish, 1st Vice President; Abram Ingersoll, 2d Vice W. Reid, Jno. A. Sprague, Managers.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare an expose of the views of this Society on the subject of immediate emancipation; also a defence of those views, and report at the succeeding meeting: whereupon Stephen Stanley, Wm. C. Bloss and W. W. Reid were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Preamble and Constitution of this Society be published in the several papers of this village.

Adjourned to Saturday the 30th inst. at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. basement room of the 3d Presbyterian Church.

PREAMBLE.

W. W. REID, Secretary.

Whereas, Our National Independence and free Institutions are based upon this self-evident truth, 'That all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, LIBERTY and the pursuit of happiness, and

Whereas, The American people have pledged, before Almighty God and the world, their faith and honor on this avowal; and yet in the iniquitous violation of both, for more than half a century, have held one sixth part of the nation in cruel Slavery; and

Whereas, 'Slavery is a system of oppression contrary to the principles of natural justiceof our republican form of government, and the Christian religion;' also a tremendous civil and moral evil-not diminishing, but increasing so alarmingly as to threaten the prosperity, harmony and integrity of the Union; and

Whereas, No scheme has yet been devised for its removal, except that denominated 'The American Colonization Society, which has declared in its Constitution, 'That the object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for the Colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in this country, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient.' And

Whereas, It is declared by the official organ of that Society—the African Repository— 'That it is no Abolition Society—that it denies the design of attempting emancipation either partial or general—that the Colonization Society as such, have wholly denied the son's testimony' (!) At the same meeting, Magnus Apollo are copied into the official their accounts the subject of emancipation idence Microcosm.

does not enter at all—that there is not a word in their Constitution which shows any design on their part to benefit the slaves—and that to require of their Society any direct efforts in behalf of the Slaves, would be to require of them to violate their Constitution.'—and

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1833.

Whereas, We believe that the emancipation of the Slaves may, under proper provis-ions, be immediate, and that too, to the great benefit of the slaveholder as well as to the slave; and while we admit 'that it is a subject within the exclusive control of the States themselves and that Congress bas no authority to interfere '-(except in the District of Columbia and the Territories)-and

Whereas, We believe that we owe it to the oppressed-to our fellow citizens who hold slaves-to posterity and to God, to do all that is lawfully in our power to procure the entire and immediate extinction of Slavery in the United States; therefore, for this purpose, we do hereby agree in humble confidence for wisdom and success, relying upon Him, who has commanded us 'to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us,'-to form ourselves into a Society and be governed by the following Constitution.

Art. 1. This Society shall be called the Rochester Anti-Slavery Society.'

Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be to collect and diffuse information on the true character of Slavery-to convince our countrymen of its beinous criminality in the sight of God-to show that the duty, safety and interest of all concerned, require its abandonment-and take all lawful, moral and religious means to effect a total and immediate abolition of Slavery in the United States. Art. 3. This Society shall aim to elevate the

character and condition of the people of color by encouraging their intellectual, moral and religious improvement; by correcting the prejudices of public opinion and by endeavoring to obtain for our colored fellow citizens an equality with the whites of civil and religious privileges; but will never countenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by resorting to physical ferce.

The remaining article, relate to membership and the duties of officers.

O'CONNELL.

The late anti-slavery speech of O'Cox-NELL, the distinguished Irish orator, an extract of which may be found on our last page, is a most vehement invective upon our slaveholders, and upon the whole country for countenancing them. He says although he President; Bill Colby, Treasurer; Dr. W. disapproved of the principle of Nullification, W. Reid, Corresponding Secretary; Edwin yet at first he rather sympathised with the Scrantom, Recording Secretary; Dr. J. W. South; but when he considered they were Smith, Wm. C. Bloss, Peter Cherry, Dr. W. slaveholders, he thought his name, humble as it was, too good to be tarnished by lending it to them. The Congress of '76, we all know, appealed to 'the God of battles.' O'Connell brands this with folly, saying it should have been 'charity:' and that the Supreme Being is no more the God of battles, than the God of murder. Shortly, says he, there will not be a slave in the West Indian colonies.— Five lines in an act of Parliament the other night, liberated nearly 500,000 in the East Indies at a single blow.' He accuses the English aristocracy of endeavoring to procure the emigration of the people, to more effectually enslave the remainder. The slaveholders of America he calls 'the basest of the base, the most execrable of the execrable.' The character of O'Connell's cratory is not, like the Irish in general, florid, though it possesses its invariable characteristic, impetuosity. Its power over a popular body cannot fail to be great. It bears great resemblance to that of Fox. But in the spirit of O'Connell, the spirit of universal emancipation, we find something peculiarly elevating. He is for sweeping the earth of servitude. His soul every quarter of the globe. He hails every

broods not only over his own country, but association for purposes of human improvement and liberation, as an auxiliary in his own peculiar cause, and assails every act of despotism as an injury and insult to the same. Such fiery, grand, exterminating, uncompro-mising sentiments as pervade his speeches may seem too general and speculative for practical purposes; but they communicate an impulse to the public mind—they urge on irresistibly the friends of freedom-they induce a necessity of action, and if O'Connell is not followed to the letter, his spirit diffused abroad, is the means of effecting a partial melioration. The influence of one such man on the age is immense. His labors influence the destinies of unborn millions. When slavery falls in the East and West Indies-an event which O'Connell is hastening and which cannot be far off-it will be heard and felt in every slaveholding State. Something must be done in that day, however difficult. Besides, the absurdity of the only free conntry upon the earth being the sole seat of absolute slavery, the difficulty of sustaining for a long time such an anomaly almost amounts to an impossibility. The feeble network of interested subtifuge will be swept away by name and character of abolitionists-that into | the pressure of irresistible necessity .- Prov-

[From the Emancipator.] ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. Assembled at Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 5, and 6.

At a meeting of Delegates from Anti-Slavery Societies, and of other friends of emancipation, convened at the Adelphi Buildings, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of forming a National Anti-Slavery Society-after an address to the Throne

BERIAH GREEN, of New-York, was appointed President, and

LEWIS TAPPAN, of New-York, and John G. WHITTIER, of Massachusetts, Secretaries. On motion, it was

Resolved, That all Delegates from Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons present who agree in principle with them on the subject of the immediate emancipation of slaves, without expatriation, be entitled to seats in this Convention.

The following persons then took seats as members of the Convention

Portland. James Frederick Otis, Nathan Winslow, Isaac Winslow. Winthrop .- David Thurston. Augusta.-Joseph Southwick.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Windham .- David Cambell. VERMONT.

Orwell.-Orson S. Murray. MASSACHUSETTS. Boston.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, | James G. Barbadoes, Joshua Coffin. Nathaniel Southard, Amos A. Phelps, Arnold Buffum Uxbridge.-Effingham L. Capron. Haverhill .- John G. Whittier. Reading .- Horace P. Wakefield. Ipswich .- David T. Kimball, Jr. Andover .- Daniel E. Jewett. Charlestown.-John R. Cambell.

RHODE-ISLAND. Pawtucket .- Ray Potter. Providence.

George W. Benson, | John Prentice. CONNECTICUT.

Brooklyn .- Samuel Joseph May. Norwich .- Alpheus Kingsley. Middletown .-- Edwin A. Stillman. New-Haven.

Simeon S. Jocelyn, | Robert B. Hall. NEW-YORK.

Abraham L. Cox, New-York city. Lewis Tappan, William Goodell, John Rankin, Elizur Wright, Jr., William Green, Jr. Charles W. Denison. Whitesboro'.

Beriah Green, John Frost. NEW-JERSEY,

Essex Co.

Jonathan Parkhurst. James White, Morristown.-Chalkley Gillingham. PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia. Thomas Shipley, Lucius Gillingham, Evan Lewis. John R. Sleeper, Edwin P. Atlee. Peter Wright, Robert Purvis, David Jones. John Sharp, Jr., James McCrummell, Isaac Barton. Edwin A. Atlee,

Wilkesbarre.- Enoch Mack. Buckingham .- William H. Johnson. Chester Co.

Thomas Whitson, John M'Cullough, Edwin Fussell, Bartholomew Fussell, Aaron Vickars, Sumner Stebbins. Pittsburgh .- James Loughhead. Carlisle .- James M. McKim.

OHIO. Cleaveland .- John M. Sterling. Hadson,-Milton Satliff. Vernon .- Levi Sutliff.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAV-ERY SOCIETY. PRESIDENT.

ARTHUR TAPPAN. New-York city.

TREASURER. WILLIAM GREEN, Jr. New-York city. SECRETARY OF DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Jr. New-York city. SECRETARY OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston, Mass. RECORDING SECRETARY.

ABRAHAM L. COX, New-York city. VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Samuel J. May. Rhode-Island. Moses Brown. Gustavus F. Davis. New York. Maine. Beriah Green, Samuel Fessenden, D. C. Lansing, Joseph Southwick, Ebenezer Dole, John Rankin. Samuel F. Hussey. Ohio. Elizur Wright, New-Hampshire. Samuel Crothers. Nathan Lord,

Calvin Cutler. Pennsylvania. Robert Bruce, Vermont. Matthew W. Birchard Jonas Preston, Massachusetts. Edwin A. Atlee, Evan Lewis, Asa Rand, E. M. P. Wells. William Jackson. E. L. Capron. Delaware. Connecticut.

Benjamin Ferris. Eleazer T, Fitch, Detroit, Mich. Ter. Erastus P. Hastings. Eli Ives, MANAGERS. Portland,

" Isaac Whitman. Maine. Waterville College, " Calvin Newton. Hallowell. George Shepard, Daniel Thurston, Winthrop, Augusta, Richard H. Vose, Patrick H. Greenleaf, Portland. Bowdoin College, Boron, Massachusetts. Amos A. Phelps, Ellis Gray Loring,

David L. Child, Samuel E. Sewell, James G. Barbadoes, Isaac Knapp, North Wrentham, " Moses Thacher, Haverhill, John G. Whittier,

" It is proper to remark, in this place, that a vote was passed during the session of the Convention, to omit all titles of honor from the names of officers. This will account for what otherwise might appear a discreamer to many of our readers.

Medway, Jacob Ide, Daniel S. Southmayd, Lowell, John M. S. Perry, Le Roy Sunderland, Mendon, Andover, West Boylston, Philemon R. Russell, Ipswich. David T. Kimball. Amherst, N. H. George W. Ward, Plymouth, James Wilson, Keene. Amos Cambell, Ackworth, Nathan Lord, Hanover, William Arthur,

Elisha Bascom,

J. Butler,

Ray Potter,

Josiah Cady,

John Prentice,

Joshua Leavitt.

Hinesburgh, Vermont. Shoreham, Augustine Clark, Danville, Waterbury, Pawtucket, R. Island. Providence, Henry Cushing, George W. Benson, Thomas Williams, Brooklyn, Connecticut.

New York City.

George Benson, Alpheus Kingsley, Normich. James T. Dickinson, S. P. Dole, Middletown, "
Buffalo, New York. William Allen, Stephen P. Hines, Sandy Hill, Samuel N. Sweet, Alams, Jonathan Parkhurst, -, New Jersey. James White.

William Goodell, Lewis Tappan, George Bourne, Charles W. Denison, Isaac M. Diamond, Peter Williams, Philadelphia, Penn. Arnold Buffum,

Edwin P. Atlee, Robert Purvis, Thomas Shipley, Benjamin Lundy, James McCrummell, Pittsburgh, Samuel Williams, John B. Vashon.

Bartholomew Russell, Rennett, Alleghany Town Job F. Halsey, Wilkesbarre, Enoch Mack, Thomas Whitson, Chester County, Abraham D. Shadd, Lancaster Co. Lindley Coates, Theodore D. Weld, Cincinnati, Ohio. James Warren,

O. K. Hawley, Austinburgh, Henry Cowles, John M. Sterling, Cleaveland, H. C. Howells, Zanesville. Woolsey Wells, Akron. John M. Monteith, Elyria, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

After the necessary arrangements had been made for transacting business, and committees appointed to draft a Constitution, the Board of Officers, &c., portions of interesting letters from different parts of the country, approving the objects of the Convention, were read by Professor Wright. These letters were from the following gentlemen

William Jay, Bedford, N. Y. J. B. Vashon, Pittsburgh, Pa. P. H. Rose, Montrose, Jeremiah Chaplin, Rowley, Mass. Philemon R. Russell, W. Boyleston, Mass. S. P. Dole, Middletown, Ct. Joshua V. Himes, Boston, Mass. Henry Jones, Cabot, Vermont. S. P. Hines, Sandy Hill, N. Y. C. P. Grosvenor, Salem, Mass. Kiah Bayley, Hardwick, Vt. George Duffield, Carlisle, Pa. 30 Students in Waterville College, Me. Wm. Chase, Providence, R. I. James R. Wilson, Albany, N. Y. S. N. Sweet, Adams, Jeffetson co. N. Y. Jomes A. Smith, Great Falls, N. Y. S. L. Pemeroy, Bangor, Me. H. C. Howell, Zanesville, Ohio. Theodore D. Weld, Cincinnati, Ohio. Nathaniel Swasey, Bath, Me. A. G. Tenney, Bowdoin College, Me. Samuel Crothers, Greenfield, Ohio. Thomas Adams, Vastleboro, Vt. Josiah Clark, Bolton, Mass.

The remainder of this day was mostly occupied in the appointment, and reporting of committees.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5. Prayer was offered by William Green, Jr. Several Committees reported.

On motion of Charles W. Denison, seconded by John G. Whittier, it was

Resolved, That measures be taken to ascertain how many preachers in the United States are slave-

[Subsequent to the passage of this resolution, a committee of three was appointed to carry it into immediate effect. May God enable them to be faithful!] On motion of John Rankin, seconded by Abm. L.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, those Editors who have embarked in the cause of immediate emancipation, and plead for the rights of the colored race, are deserving of our hearty thanks; and that we will use our individual and collective influ-ence to sustain and aid them in this good work, by extending the circulation and increasing the subscriptions of their respective papers, and by such other means as may be proper.

On this resolution, the Convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole-James McCrummell, of Philadelphia, in the chair. Several members advocated its passage.

President GREEN said, that the press is one of the most powerful engines we can bring to bear on publie sentiment. Yet the press, and the pulpit too, have to a great extent lost sight of the great design for which they were established. They have been overawed and corrupted by an erroneous and dangerous public sentiment. And now, forsooth, the pulpit and the press are both waiting for public sentiment to reform. They seem to suppose that they must fall into the current, and float along with the mass, or be overwhelmed. They do not bring their immense moral force to bear on a given point, and that point in diametrical opposition to the vices and follies of the times. The custom of succumbing to the powers that be, because there are such powers, is as prevalent as it is

What is public sentiment? What is its origin? It is the combined views and feelings of the mass of community. There are currents of feeling running through communities, like our rivers as they run to the ocean. Suppose they flow in a wrong direction. How are they to be corrected? Can we look to the bottom, and see the springs which move there? Are the obscure channels to influence the mighty nverd Are we to depend on those who do not reach the publiceve, to correct public sentiment? No, Mr President. While lying on his bed, he requested to have a pen We are to depend on the men who tower above the placed in his hand, and the paper in question laid besurface, and who have looked abroad over the whole

wait until the whole deep is in motion? No, Sir. when he discovered that two of the letters had been They are they who must mark out the channels, and transposed. Letting the pen fall, and turning to his lead the tide.

there are who dare step forward to direct the current, truths. They cannot be shaken. I wish to give to them when there is so much and imminent danger of being borne away by the wild surges of wicked passion. But a few indeed who dare face public odium, in any or all its forms-have dared to stand erect, like rocks amid the seething waters, and beat back the billows which would overwhelm them.

How few there are who dare expose their naked bearts to the eye of this nation! How few who are ready to receive in their bare bosoms the shafts which calumny may throw! Yet the men contemplated in the resolution before us, have thus stood erect, and have been thus exposed. They have plead the cause of equal rights, in its best and broadest signification. They have stood out, amid falling missiles, and jarring notes of epposition; and like trumpets, lifted up their voices for the poor and needy, the 'suffering and the dumb.' Look at their situation. Those who have been wont to sympathise with them in other great causes of moral reform, forsake them now. They are men. They feel the neglect of those whom they love, and whose opinions they have been accustomed to prize. They feel as if they had stood alone, abiding 'the peltings of the pitiless storm,' and are drenched through their exposure. They need the reviving and refreshing influences of our sympathy. They have a claim on our gratitude, which cannot and must not be set aside.

When we look around even among the professed followers of the immaculate Pattern of Reformers, how few do we find who are ready to pledge themselves to sustain the public advocates of justice and equal rights! What then is our duty? Each one of us is bound, even at the expense of other objects, to make special efforts on this wise, because there are so few who will stand firm in the work. A mere tacit avowal of the extent and value of the labors of those alluded to in this resolution, will not suffice. Pledges must be entered into, and sacrifices must be made .-I cannot but lament the existence of the feelings which I often see exhibited toward the conductors of the abolition press, by those who profess to be friendly to the cause. 'We are heartily hostile to slavery, say they, 'but, after all, William Lloyd Garrison, and his coadjutors, have taken too high ground! He is so imprudent; and says so many things calculated to weaken his attacks on the system of bondage.'

For my part, I am heartily disgusted with this halting and temporizing. The devoted men who are thus repressed in their career, should receive our warmest, our most cordial God speed. For one, I am ready to present my bare bosom to the foe, and receive the shafts intended for them who have perilled so much for the object which has called us together in Convention this day. I take this occasion to present the warm gratitude of my whole heart to those men who have pledged themselves and their presses to advance

Dr. A. L. Cox, of New-York, made a few remarks in favor of the resolution.

Lewis Tappan rose, and asked permission to introduce the name of William Lloyd Garrison, and proceeded to say :

The Emancipator here inserts defensory and encomiastical speeches, in reference to Mr. Garrison and the Liberator, delivered by LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq. of New York, and Mr. ROBERT PURVIS, a young gentleman of color, of Philadelphia. We are deeply affected by this generous and eloquent vindication of our anti-slavery career, but the panegyric of our friends is incomparably more afflicting to us than the measureless defamation of our enemies.]

Mr. Tappan concluded his remarks as follows: I did not contemplate delivering a eulogy on Mr. Garrison, when I rose to speak to this resolution. I wish simply to express my heartfelt sympathy with an injured and persecuted man, Be it the honorable object of the members of this Convention to show to our countrymen that they have misunderstood the character, and misconceived the plans, of William Lloyd Garrison. He is said to be imprudent. What is prudence? Is it succumbing to a majority of our frail fellow mortals? Is it holding back a faithful expression of the whole truth, until the people are ready to say amen? Was that the prudence of the Apostle Paul, when he stood before the Roman Governor? Was that the prudence of William Penn, when he poured contempt on the regalia of Kings, by wearing before the king of England his broad beaver? Imprudence is moral timidity. That man is imprudent who is afraid to speak as God commands him to speak, when the hour of danger is near. If this reasoning be correct, Mr. Garrison is one of the most prudent men in the nation!

I coincide with the views of another gentleman, and hope that the name of Benjamin Lundy will not be forgotten. It is a name dear to every one engaged in this cause.

In a recent conversation which I had with a distinguished civilian of New-York-he informed me that he was a subscriber to Lundy's paper, the ' Genius of Universal Emancipation,' and that he had the highest opinion of his talents and devotedness to the cause of the slave. He said that he had been roused by Lundy's appeals, and induced to examine the bearing the Constitution had on Slavery. The result is a conviction that a slave should not be given up who has fled from the South to the North, and dared to assert his claim to his own body. He now contends that the Constitution does not recognize slavery: that the framers of that Instrument had in view the final destruction of our greatest national sin. And he argues that the laws which grow out of the construction of the Constitution to uphold slavery, are contrary to the highest of all laws, and the genius of our republican government. Benjamin Lundy, sir, is the man, under God, who has thus affected the heart of that celebrated individual.

Posterity should know, that their fathers held such men as are contemplated in the resolution now before this body, as men to be highly esteemed. Although they are held accursed by those who know them not, and who seek to impeach their motives and to destroy their lives, yet the coming generation shall hallow their memories, and rise up to call them blessed.

Amos A. Phelps, of Massachusetts, said he wished to give his testimony to the general subject now before this Convention. He felt it to be one of the greatest importance-one closely identified with the progress of our cause. Names had been mentioned. He would allude to one worthy of remembrance, although not specially mentioned in this resolution. It was that of CHARLES B. STORRS, late President of the Western Reserve College. He presumed it was known to all present, that President Storrs died at Braintree, Mass. A short time before he died, he said he wished to sign his name to a paper containing a declara-

tion of principles, about to be issued in Boston.

fore him. It was done. He commenced tracing his

scope of the waters of life. And are such men to name, and had written the first word 'Charles'brother standing by, he exclaimed with the energy pe-The influence of the press and pulpit on this wise culiar to him:— I can write no more. Brother, do has been strangely forgotten. But a few individuals you finish my name. Those principles are eternal my dying .estimony.'

It is supposed that his departure from this world to better was hastened by his exertions in delivering an Address of great energy in behalf of the poor slave, more than two hours long. We have been talking, sir, about the prospect of our being martyrs in this cause. One has already fallen. And here I cannot forbear alluding to a remark made at his funeral. The individual who preached on that occasion, I am informed, said that he 'had fallen a martyr to an error!! Sir, the assertion is without foundation. President Storrs has fallen a martyr, not to error, but to truth-in his own words, to 'eternal truths.' looked over this whole subject with a keen and impartial glance. His whole soul was enwrapt in its investigation. All the powers of his giant mind were brought to bear in arraigning and deciding on the testimony of the case. Yet an individual who did not appreciate his righteous abhorrence of this nation's guilt and hypocrisy before God, dared to say, in the very temple of the Holy One, that he had fallen a martyr to error! Sir, I almost wonder that the coffin beneath him did not burst it's covering at that moment! should think that the preacher would have been afraid of a reproof from the voiceless dead! To the conductors of the press, contemplated in this

resolution, we are, as has been said, under great obligations. The press is indeed a mighty engine to control and remodel public opinion. Just so certain as he pulpit and the press temporize and waive, in the work of reform, the pulpit and the press have gone over to the service of Satan. They have become time servants of a corrupt and wicked public sentiment. If such a state of things continues much longer, our Institutions will have perished forever! We shall be as dead men. The pulpit must be brought to bear on the pulpit. The press must be brought to bear on the press. The power and application of what are termed 'abstract' principles must be seen and felt. Sir, the government of God is what some people call abstract. They say that there are certain things in that government, which will do in the abstract, but which annot, and must not, be carried into practice. Yet God declares unequivocally that His moral government is founded on the principles of the plainest equity, as well as strictest justice. It is a kingdom that ruleth over all. Let any government adopt a course of procedure opposed to the despised abstract principles for which we contend, and they oppose the government of the mighty God. All the collisions in our nation grow out of the neglected, fact that the power-loving, money-getting government of man, is contrary to the government of God. And such collisions will increase more and more. It would seem as if we were bent on destruction. Peradventure God has determined to crush us, and erect a new government in our stead. He has said that he will overturn, and overturn, until he has introduced the kingdom of universal justice, purity and peace.

Let us then rally around those presses which are builded on the abstract principles which God has established. They should be well sustained. If we suffer them to expire for want of our support, all is ost. Posterity will write on our tomb-stones, as they look back on our past history, 'Perished by their own

[The Resolution passed unanimously. The committee of the whole then rose, and the Convention resumed its session.]

On motion of Charles W. Denison, seconded by R. B. Hall, it was

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the youth of our country, male and female, to form auxiliary Anti-Slavery Societies, as they may deem proper. On motion of William Goodell, seconded by Tho-

mas Shipley, it was Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the early, disinterested and persevering labors of BENJAMIN LUNDY, in the cause of emancipation, derve the lively gratitude of this Convention, and of

the friends of human rights throughout the world. Resolved, That R. B. Hall, Charles W. Denison and Samuel J. May, be a committee to communicate the sense of this Convention to Messrs. Garrison and Lundy respecting their labors in the cause.

FRIDAY, December 6th. Prayer was offered by William Green, Jr.

The early part of this day was occupied in arranging and signing the declaration of principles which ppeared in last week's paper.

On motion of R. B. Hall, seconded by S. S. Joce-

Resolved, That this Convention, acting under

sense of dependence on Almighty God, for the ac-complishment of the object they have assembled to promote, do affectionately recommend to the Chris-tian Church throughout the land, to observe the LAST MONDAY EVENING OF EACH MONTH in religious manner, to seek and implore the Divine aid in behalf of the enslaved, and the free people of

On motion of Samuel J. May, seconded by Amos A. Phelps, it was

Resolved, That the members exert themselves to rocure from the several denominations to which they elong, solemn and carnest addresses to the members of their several denominations in the states, to awaken them to a sense of their duty, in view of the sufferings and degradation of our colored

On motion of Charles W. Denison, seconded by William Lloyd Garrison, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed o prepare a synopsis of Wesley's 'Thoughts on Sla and of the anti-slavery items in a note formerly existing in the Catechism of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States, and of such other like testimony as they can obtain, to be addressed to Methodists Presbyterian, and all professed Christians in this country, and published under the sanction of this Conven-

On motion of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, seconded by Abm. L. Cox, it was

Resolved, That the cause of Abolition eminently deserves the countenance and support of American wo-men, 'inasmuch as one million of their colored sisters are pining in abject servitude,-as their example and ence operate measurably as laws to society as the exertions of the females of Great Britain have been signally instrumental in liberating eight hundred thousand slaves in the Colonies.

On motion of Nathaniel Southard, seconded by several members, it was

Resolved, That all the ladies of the land are respectfully and earnestly invited by this Convention to Anti-Slavery Societies in every State, County and town in the Union; and that we recommend them to publish tracts and addresses calculated to wake up a dumbering nation.

On motion of William Goodell, seconded by Charles

W. Denison, it was

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the adoption of suitable measures to collect information from all parts of the commercial world, respecting the best means of obtaining supplies for the

consumption of our citizens of the products of labor in substitution for those of slaves.

On motion of Ab'm L. Cox, seconded by Arnel Buffum, it was

Resolved, That every citizen, and especially benevolent and affluent of our land, be called upon contribute of their means as God has given them about the contribute of their means as God has given them about the contribute of their means as God has given them about the contribute of their means as God has given them about the contribute of their means as God has given the contribute of their means as God has given the contribute of their means as God has given the contribute of the contribute ty, to the Treasury of our Society, and that it be earnestly recommended to the members of this Convention, and to all others with whom they may have information of their information of their information. ence, to devote a certain portion of their income ever month, to the purpose of meliorating the condi

On motion of Samuel J. May, seconded by Sime S. Jocelyn, it was

Resolved, That the members of this Convention ert themselves to urge forward, without delay, the petition of Congress for the abolition of Slavery in the tition of Congress for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; and that the petition be conmitted to the hands of Hon. William Ellsworth of Connecticut, and Hon. William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, to be presented by them to Congress, during its present session. And that the President of this Convention be requested to address a letter to the gentlemen just named, and to such other members of Congress, as he may deem expedient, beseeching them. gress as he may deem expedient, beseeching them not only to present, but fearlessly to advocate its passage.

On motion of Charles W. Demson, seconded by William Lloyd Garrison, it was

Resolved, That James Givens, a colored minister of the gospel, recently from Liberia, and now in this city, be requested to present to this convention such city, be requested to present to this convention such statements respecting that Colony as may be in his possession, and that such other intelligence from Africa as is now possessed by any member of this convence as is now possessed by any member of this convence. tion be also presented; the whole to be communicated by a committee to our fellow citizens at large, under the sanction of this body. [Immediately subsequent to the passage of this res

olution, Mr Givens came forward on the stage occupied by the presiding officers, and made several interesting statements. The committee alluded to above, on sisting of Thomas Shipley, Joshua Coffin and Charles W. Denison, will report progress at an early day.]

On motion of Ab'm L. Cox, seconded by William Goodell, it was Resolved, That this convention present their thanks to their female friends, for the deep interest they have

manifested in the Anti-Slavery cause, during the proonged session of this body. On motion of Nathaniel Southard, seconded by

Horace P. Wakefield, it was Resolved, That we hail the establishment of Ladies

Anti-Slavery Societies as the harbinger of a brighter day, and that we feel great confidence in the effect of their exertions, and that those ladies who have promptly come forward in this great work are deserved. ng the thanks of those who are ready to perish [On this resolution, Horace P. Wakefield of Mass nade a truly eloquent appeal to the females of on

land, which we regret being unable to give entire. Such portions of it as we noted down shall be given in a subsequent number.1 On motion of Simeon S. Jocelyn, seconded by Amos

A. Phelps, it was

Resolved. That the fountains of knowledge, like those of salvation, should be open to every creature, and that we regard those laws and prejudices which prevent or restrict the education of the people of color, bond or free, as pre-eminently cruel and impious, and disgraceful to a christian state or nation; and that we will seek their abolishment, both in the free and slave states, if possible more earnestly than corporeal slavery itself, inasmuch as ignorance enslaves the mind, and tends to the ruin of the immortal soul.

On motion of John Prentice, seconded by William Goodell, it was

Resolved, That this Convention highly approve of the philauthropic efforts of Miss Prudence Crandall of Canterbury, Conn. in her labors to instruct our colored sisters; and while we deeply sympathize with her in view of the persecutions she has endured in the pros cution of her pious purposes, we pledge ourselves to afford her our continued countenance and assistance

On motion of Amos A. Phelps, seconded by David Thurston, of Maine, it was Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention

those teachers of religion who fail to lift a warning voice against the oppressions that are done in this land, in the enslaving of one-sixth part of its populain one important branch of their appropriate duties. On motion of William Goodell, seconded by Elizar

Wright, Jr., it was

Resolved, That the laws and customs which with old the bible from a large portion of the native pop lation of this country, are inconsistent with the first principles of religious liberty; and that any plan of religious instruction for the slaves, which pretends to be adequate while it withholds the bibte, is undeserving be confidence and patronage of the christian public, and furnishes a dangerous precedent, tending to render a secure the religious liberties of the American people.

On motion of William Lloyd Garrison, seconded by James Loughhead, it was Resolved, That we view with approbation the reso-

ution of the Pittsburg Anti-Slavery Sobiety, to establish a Manual Labor Institute for the education of colored and white youth, and that we commend this project to the friends of the colored population in this [This resolution was advocated at some length by

substance of his remarks will, if possible, be given at another time.] On motion of John G. Whittier, seconded by Joshu

James Loughhead, the delegate from Pittsburgh. The

Coffin, it was Resolved. That those literary institutions which have offered their privileges and benefits to our colored brethren, deserve the thanks and the patronage of

he friends of abolition throughout the country. On motion of Amos A. Phelps, seconded by several nembers, it was

Resolved. That this body regard the annual Conentions of the free people of color in the U. States with decided approbation, as eminently calculated to advance their interests, and render them respected in

he eyes of all their intelligent fellow citizens. On motion of Simeon S. Jocelyn, seconded by serral members, it was

Resolved, That the 'Phenix Associations' of the city of New-York—the various literary associations both male and female, in the cities of Philadelphia New-York, Boston, and many other places, and the numerous Temperance and other societies among the colored people, for their improvement,—are highly creditable to them, and deserving of our warmest ap

On motion of James Frederick Otis, of Maine, see onded by several members, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention b even to the President for the faithful, able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties

On motion of Charles W. Denison, seconded by Nathaniel Southard, it was Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be

presented to the Secretaries, and to the Committee o Arrangements who have officinted during the session and also to our friends in the city of Philadelphia, for the kind and hospitable reception they have given us

[After the passage of a resolution respecting the Minutes, some remarks were made by Mr. May, and the sessions of this most interesting Convention were closed with a truly touching address and prayer by the President. We defer additional notes and remarks to our next paper.]

, and especially the and, be called upon to has given them ability, and that it be ear bers of this Conven of their income every

seconded by Simeon

of this Convention exof this Convention ex-without delay, the pe-on of Slavery in the the petition be com-William Ellsworth of Wilkins, of Pennsylto Congress, during the President of this ess a letter to the gen-ther members of Conbeseeching them not ndvocate its passage. edison, seconded by

a colored minister of and now in this his convention such y as may be in his telligence from Afriinber of this convento be communicated cens at large, under

passage of this res. on the stage occupied e several interesting led to above, con-Coffin and Charles at an early day.] onded by William

present their thanks interest they have use, during the proard, seconded by

lishment of Ladies' nger of a brighter nce in the efficiency ladies who have t work are deserv. dy to perish.

Vakefield of Mass. he females of our ale to give entire. wn shall be given

seconded by Amos

f knowledge, like o every creature, prejudices which he people of color, and impious, and tion; and that we the free and slave in corporeal slaveislaves the mind, soul. nded by William

highly approve of

fence Crandall, of istruct our colored athize with her in ured in the proseedge ourselves to and assistance. onded by David

this convention o lift a warning are done in thi art of its populaof God, and fail opriate duties. conded by Elizur

oms which withthe native popu-nt with the first at any plan of rech pretends to be s undeserving the stian public, and ling to render inmerican people. son, seconded by

obation the resoobiety, to estabhe education of e commend this

some length by Pittsburgh. The ble, be given at onded by Joshua

stitutions which its to our colorhe patronage of

country.

nded by several the U. States calculated to

em respected in tizens. conded by sev-

iations' of the Philadelphia. aces, and the ties among

of Maine, secimously Convention be able and effid the duties of

r warmest ap

seconded by

Convention be ave given us.

Committee of g the session; ladelphia, for especting the fr. May, and vention were prayer by the BOSTONS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1833.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The assertion of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, the delegates to the late Anti-Slavery Convensat in secret concluve, is not true. No person used admittance to the Convention; on the rary, Messis. Gurley and Finley, a large number phern medical students, several ladies, and, in all who came as spectators, were politely and corfurnished with seat i.

The sketch of the proceedings which a correspondof that paper (probably Mr. Gurley or Mr. Finley) given, is a broad caricature and a wanton exag-He speaks of 'the secret conclave,' and ntimates that admittance was granted to none se who had 'previously acknowledged themfriendly to the objects of the abolitionists. hd he, then, get into the meeting by deception? He styles the Convention-strong as it was numerly, and distinguished as it was intellectually and

rally a collection of visionary fanatics, who of what they do.' Such men as President n, Professor Wright, Lewis Tappan, Dr. A 1. x, John Greenleaf Whittier, William Goodell, Rev. Joselya, Rev. Mr. May, Rev. Mr. Thurston, Rev. hn Frost, Rev. Mr. Phelps, Evan Lewis, Thomas ley, James Mott, Edwin P. Atlee, &. &c. ' a colon of visionary fanatics,' who care not for the ion and ruin of their country' !! And, says this er, the manner in which they attempted to smugeir" National " humbug into existence [" with orious Garrison at their head "] is discreditable extreme, and carries upon the face of it convinevidence of the desperate and wicked character of guse.' The American Colonization Society was ned by less than a dozen persons in a private room one of the taverns in Washington; and the Ameri-Temperance Society by as small a number, priin the vestry of Park-street meeting-house in But the Convention for forming an Ameri-Anti-Slavery Society, sitting with open doors apposed of more than sixty delegates assembled en of the twelve free States, smuggled itself into desperate and WICKED character'! The DEC-ARATION OF PRINCIPLES, put forth to the world by e Convention, was signed by sixty-three persons Declaration of American Independence by fiftyir. In the organization of a Society, a small number is more desirable than a large one—sixty are better eld carlier in the season, and the number been wantto carry its purpose into execution, more than five cusand good men and true' could have been ralied together.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

Encouraged by the violent proceedings of the mob New-York against the anti-slavery cause, a few ks since, the partizans of the American Coloniza Society, headed by Messrs. Gurley, Finley and forth, immediately got up a great meeting in Ma-Hall in behalf of the dying Hydra. Those who reready to shed the blood of abolitionists rallied as dly to shout 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians! is was a striking attestation to the corruption and edness of that Society, and to its congeniality th the principles and passions of a blood-thirsty

The above named A gents of the Colonization Socie-

ascertaining that a National Anti-Slavery Convenwas to be held in Philadelphia, and hoping doubtss that another furious tumult would be excited, very ningly laid a plan to reap another harvest in favor their expulsory schemes. Their reasoning evidentran thus :- "The attempt in New-York to organize City Anti-Slavery Society justly excited the noble ignation of the people, and gave a grand impetus the car of the Colonization Society. A daring atupt is soon to be made in Philadelphia to form an nerican Anti-Slavery Society; and, by sounding an m, we may calculate upon seeing even the staid quiet city of Penn roused to resistance. We will shold a public meeting in support of our Society, take the benefit of the excitement.' Whether these ations were made or not, one thing is certain: Anti-Slavery Convention was held on the 4th, 5th fish of December, at which time public notice was en that on the 9th instant, a meeting of the friends the Colonization Society would be held in the Mu-Fund Hall !- In the interim, efforts were made divers persons to stir up a mob against the Convena. The Daily Intelligencer took the lead, and the msylvania Inquirer followed in its wake. A corspondent in the latter paper, (whom we have noticin another article,) unreservedly declared- Some gud measures must be taken to show this BAND OF ISORGANIZERS, and more especially the country, at they have not the countenance of this community nd I hope, Mr. Editor, that a meeting will be called take the subject into consideration.' This anonynous disturber, the editor of the Inquirer informed its aders, was 'an intelligent gentlemon, a true friend our colored population, (!) and of the only laudable eject of emancipation that has yet been suggestedat which is progressing so successfully under the auces of the American Colonization Society !!dappily these base and dastardly manœuvres failed produce the auticipated uproar, and, as a necessary assequence, the colonization meeting at the Musical Fund Hall proved a mere abortion.

DISCUSSION IN PHILADELPHIA. A public discussion between Professor Wright and Robert S. Finley was held in Philadelphia on the evenings of the 5th and 6th instant, in relation to the merits of the American Colonization Society. The veracious editor of the PRESBYTERIAN, (who has rashly affirmed that we slandered our country abroad,) says, 'as far as we have been able to collect public opinon, it has aiready subserved the cause of Colonization, which we believe to be a righteous, although a much misrepresented and abused cause '!! This is really too much for our gravity. We can scarcely believe either that this editor is sincere in what he affirms, or that there is a single individual, besides himelf, who attended the discussion, whose attachment to the Colonization Society was strengthened or secured. We never saw R. S. Finley, so as to identify his person, until

lacking in moral honesty, in good manners, or in true benevolence, he had at least a modicum of talent; -but he is the least among the least-frothy, impudent, silly, and vacant -without method, ingenuity or matter, and mentally despicable. Even Mr. Danforth, nay, even Mr. Pearl towers up to the size of manhood, and becomes honorable by the side of this heartless swaggerer. The triumph of Proriously beseech him not ty degrade himself the land! by another contest with so poor an antagonist

New England does not command much influence in the committees in the House of Representatives. The only chairman she has are Mr. Adams on Manufactures-there are four anti-masons on that important committee. Mr. Burges of Rhode Island on Invalid Pensions, Mr. Hall of Vermont, on Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury, and Mr. Hall of Maine on Expenditures in the Navy. There are 29 standing committees, of which New-England has but one Chairman, where the committees are of any importance. This compliment, if it be such, has been reserved for Mr. Adams .- Boston Advocate.

The above is an instructive paragraph, deserving of serious consideration. The reason why New-England and the rest of the free States are thus deprived of their legitimate influence in Congress is obvious. What ought we to expect from a Speaker of the House of Representatives who is a man-stealer? what, but that in his appointment of Committees, southern representatives will be placed above those from the north, to the advancement of the slaveholding interests of the south, and to the hindrance of those of New England? And what ensures the election of a southern Speaker of the House but the slave representation in Congress? And by whom is that unjust preponderance granted but by the people of the free States?

'DESPOTISM OF FREEDOM.' The speech of David Lee Child, Esq. of this city, with this title, which has lately been published by the Boston Young Men's Anti-Slavery Association, (constituting No. 1 of the Abolitionist's Library,) is justly attracting much notice and obtaining great commendation. The Haverhill Gazette (which is spiritedly supporting the anti-slavery cause) terms it 'a most eloquent, powerful and convincing exposition of the evils of slavery in general, and particularly in the United States : it exhibits most clearly the injustice to which the free colored population are subjected, and forcibly appeals to the reason, humanity, and the professed Christian principles of the people of the United States in behalf of their oppressed fellow-

INCENDIARY MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA!-The following portentous paragraphs are copied from the Richmond (Virginia) Enquirerby which it appears that the chivalrous kidnappers of the Old Dominion deem it necessary to take measures in relation to the efforts of the 'five fanatics in Boston,' and 'twenty-two men and three : men in New-York.' What will they say of the National Convention?

'Owners of slaves in the city of Richmond are requested to meet on to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 o'clock, P. M. in the Capitol, to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient in the present crisis, to countervail what so injuriously affects their slave property.

The owners of slaves in the county of Henrico are requested to meet next Monday, being Court day), at the County Court House, to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient to countervail what, in the present crisis, so injuriously affects their slave prop-

THE CONVENTION.

We have placed in the preceding page a sketch of the proceedings of the Convention at Philadelphia, as reported by the editor of the Emancipator. It cannot fail to be read with deep interest by all who hate oppression. It is proper to state that we were absent on a Committee at the time speeches 'were being made' in our behalf. Some editorial remarks upon the Convention are in preparation.

DECLARATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Copies of this document, in a pamphlet form, may be had at the office of the Liberator, at 50 cents per hundred. Their distribution at the present time is of some consequence. We hope, therefore, that we shall receive orders from the friends of abolition for a large supply, which shall be promptly

N. B. The name of Sumner Stebbins was accidentally omitted in publishing a list of the Signers of the Declaration in our last

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Petitions to Congress for the abolition of slavery in this District should be forwarded as early as possible. Probably there will be three thousand signatures to a petition from this city and vicinity. A majority of the Committee on the District of Columbia in the House of Representatives, to whom these pethat occasion; and we are utterly unable to titions will probably be referred, are SLAVEexpress the disgust and surprise which we HOLDERS: unless, therefore, a Select Comfelt in listening to his witless and shallow de- mittee be chosen to report upon the prayer of fence. Put forward, as he has been by the the petitioners, nothing favorable to the cause Managers of the Colonization Society, as their of freedom can be expected from those who General Agent, we did suppose that, however traffic in human flesh.

[From the Brooklyn (Conn.) Advertiser.]

We understand that a new suit has been commenced against Miss Crandall, for a violation of the Statute law of this State, relating to foreign negroes, and that the persevering young lady will again be made to answer for her offence, before the County Court now

session in this place.
Mr. Garrison's trial also comes on, and the Canterary heroine will have the pleasure of meeting her d and adviser, before the same tribunal. There will doubtless be great mutual sympathy, inasmuch as they will both be arraigned for alleged breaches of the law, committed in the defence of the same (as fessor Wright over him was complete, but it was necessarily a potty triumph; and we se-

Since writing the above, we learn that the case of Mr. G. is continued, at his request, to the March term of the County Court.

Upon the above vulgar production of a senseless head, the New-York Journal of Commerce makes the following creditable remarks:

We think those who prosecute Miss Crandall should not glory so soon nor so loudly, lest it turn out that they glory in their shame. It was quite as much as the public pulse could well bear, that the whole State of Connecticut should have pounced upon a single female, made laws to convert her innocent conduct into criminality, and pursued her by the District Attorney, the Sheriff, and a part of the posse comitatus, in one suit. To commence a second suit before the first is determined, is quite too much. Ali cry, Shame! Shame! Shame! In Connecticut too, the State which boasts of its intelligence, its morals, and its christian philanthropy! A whole State carrying on a furious warfare against a woman! A commonwealth of Christians declaring it a crime to teach negro children. There is no which is not fit to make christians and gentlemen disgusted. It sets all argument at defiance. On the question whether negroes are citizens, according to the Constitution and laws of the country, there is indeed room for argument. But the immorality of the proceedings against Miss Crandall goes forth with a palpable prominence which supersedes argument. Indeed, the real ground has hardly been attempted to be maintained. The prosecutors have repeated mere tea-table scandal. Miss Crandall said this, and Miss Crandall said that. She went to Boston, and did not tell what she was going for ! We are sorry that the other side have ever consented to join issue at all on such a ground. But if could not affect a great question of morals. The right to prohibit instruction to human beings cannot be established on the faults of an individual; and those who would maintain correct doctrines upon matters of great public concern, should never let them be mixed up with personal scandal.

We must say to the men who manage this business, that the sons of Connecticut abroad, who have hitherto told of their birth-place with exultation, have ceased in a great measure to say whence they came. Until this matter is forgotten, few will boast that they were born in the 'land of steady habits.'

(F) A strange paragraph from a professedly religious paper-the PRESBYTERIAN!-For more than eight months, persecution has been raging, in the most brutal shape, against a christian lady, for receiving colored females as pupils-outrage upon outrage has been resorted to by a colonization junto to crush her -the well from which she drew her water has been filled with filth-(but it is unnecessary to specify each act of personal insult)and yet this religious periodical all this time has 'said nothing'!-though it has 'thought it possible to descry much pertinacity in her conduct' !!- Now it is compelled, by the force of public opinion, to enter a protest against the worse than heathenish proceedings of the Canterburians .- N. B. The 'PRESETTERIAN is a violent supporter of the American Colonization Society.

" Miss Prudence Crandall .- We have hitherto said nothing about this lady, whose name has within a few months been familiar to almost every eye that falls on a newspaper. We have thought it possible to descry much per-tinacity in her conduct, and great indiscretion in the attempt of her abettors, to brave public that Connecticut, the refuge of the distressed in former days, should engage in such a crusade against a woman! We cannot enter into that prejudice which so violently opposes African instruction. And, if the accounts which have been published are to be relied upon, the people of Canterbury have effectually provided for their everlasting disgrace. If these accounts are not base calumnies, then Miss Crandall and her unfortunate scholars have been unjustly and cruelly treated."

The following proceedings are inserted by request. A great deal too much praise is given to our humble labors in the cause of freedom. The credit of preparing the Declaration is wholly conceded to us, whereas, in truth, much of it belongs to a large committee, or rather to the whole Convention.

[For the Liberator.]

At a Meeting of the 'Boston MUTUAL LYCEUM,' held on Monday Evening, Dec. 16, 1833, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the DECLARATION of the National Anti-Slavery Convention be read. Resolved, That the gratitude of the members of this Lyceum is justly due to the magnanimous and indefatigable zeal of the uncompromising asserter and vindicator of human rights, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON; and that the thanks of this Lyceum be presented to him, as a token of our entire approbation of the whole of his conduct, during his Mission to England, and subsequently up to the period of the glorious result of his philanthropic efforts in the successful accomplishment of the formation and adoption of the 'AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,' and in the production of a document emphatically styled the either in ancient or modern page.

Resolved, That this Lyceum entirely approve of the principles of the American Auti-RATION, and that our thanks be presented to every member who had the honor to sign snugly stowed away. that incomparable instrument.

Resolved, That the above doings be published in the Liberator.

Signed by order of the President, and in behalf of the Lyceum.

JAMES D. YATES, Com.

APOLOGY FOR MEN-STEALERS. The last Christian Secretary, printed in Hartford, contains an insidious communication, which, while it professes to be hostile to slavery, administers an opiate to the consciences of southern oppressors, and seeks to moderate the holy indignation of those who righteously maintain that 'every American citizen who retains a human being in involuntary bondage, as his property, is a man-stealer.' Take the following paragraph as a specimen of his complacency in view of the conduct of those who, calling themselves patriots and CHRIS-TIANS-the followers of Him who came to break every yoke and set every captive free -do nevertheless hold in slavery, as implements of husbandry, some of their own brethren,-of 'the sacramental host of God's elect '!

'If we imagine our southern brethren to be a band of merciless slave drivers, without feeling or conscience, we not only do them great injustice, but our own acts and style of address can hardly fail to be modified by these views, attitude in which this matter can be placed, and hence, will be unsuitable and ineffective, if not injurious to the cause we would aid. We need to be aware that they are men, 'subject to like passions as we are, possessing all the sympathies and properties common to our nature. And, however their views and feelings upon the subject of slavery are to be lamented, they are men deserving of respect and esteem as honorable and worthy members of the community; and not a few of them, as members of the Christian church. Nor are they cold hearted and fruitless Christians, having no regard for their slaves, but to wring from them the utmost amount of service possible. Masters and servants may often be seen side by side at the altar of their common Lord. And it may probably be conceded, that the general treat-Miss Crandall had behaved ever so badly, it ment received by those in bondage, is as favorable as can be expected under such a system.'

> The following effusion is from a young lady of color, and has reference to the late Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia. [For the Liberator.]

THE SEPARATION. 'Friend after friend departs.' And they are gone-that little band Of friends-the firm and true! We feel the void which absence makes, With joy, and sorrow too.

We joy that duties call them forth, Clad in an armor bright; With shield of faith, their surest guard, And sword of truth and light. We bid God speed their parting steps,

Where'er the path of duty points, May duty never pause, And yet, we sorrow most of all, And from the heart deplote. That we perchauce on earth again

And bless the righteous cause :-

May see these friends no more. Their works shall live when other deeds, Which ask a nation's fame. Have sunk beneath Time's whelming wave, Unhonored and unnamed. Philadelphia, Dec. 9th, 1833.

The Canterbury suits against Mr. Garrison have been postponed until March.

Miss Crandall's school increases numerically and improvingly. She has now thirty-two scholars, and can accommodate fifty. A few weeks more will probably give her a full

An exhibition of a novel and interesting character is to be made in Belknap-street opinion. At the same time, we have no sym-pathy with her opposers. We blush to think meeting-house, on Wednesday evening next. We bespeak for it the patronage and attendance of our white as well as colored readers. [See the advertisement of the 'Garrison Juvenile Choir,' in another column.]

> The National Anti-Slavery Convention was too insignificant, it seems, to be noticed at all by 'The Philadelphian,' 'The Presbyterian,' and 'The World,' religious papers published in Philadelphia; but the abortive meeting of the Colonization Society in that city, elicited high encomiums from them! Popular opinion solves the enigma. These facts will be worth something hereafter.

We have perused, with a glow of satisfaction, 'An Address delivered at Whitesborough, N. Y. September 5, 1833-by Beriah Green, President of the Oneida Institute. Published by request of the Trustees'-pp. 20. It is an earnest plea for the union of physical, intellectual and moral exertions in those who aim to acquire a Christian education. There is freshness, energy, beauty, eloquence, in every thing which emanates from the head and pen of this noble philanthropist and valiant soldier of the Cross. An extract from the Address is placed in our 'Moral Department,' on the last page.

NOTICE.

A Lecture will be delivered in Bedford-st. Church on Sunday evening, (to-morrow,) by the Rev. James D. Yates. Subject-' A Congress of nations for the amicable adjustment 'DECLARATION,' which stands unrivalled of national disputes, without recourse to arms.' December 21, 1833.

The captain of a trading schooner has been fined forty-eight dollars, at Richmond, Va. Slavery Society, as exhibited in the 'DECLA- for having attempted to carry off two slaves, which were discovered on board his vessel,

The death warrants have been received by the Sheriff of Baltimore county for the execution of the negress Aurelia Chase, convicted of the crime of poisoning her mistress, and of Nelson Wallis, for the crime of rape. They were to have been hung on the 20th inst.

MARRIED-In Canterbury, Conn., on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Asa King, Mr. CHARLES F. HARRIS, of Norwich, Conn., to Miss ANN MARIA DAVIS, of Boston, Mass.

Also, on the same evening, by the Rev. Asa King, Mr. GEORGE FAIRWEATHER, of Kingston, R. I., to Miss SARAH ANN M. HAR-RIS, of Canterbury, Conn.

The above are persons of color. Miss Harris was one of Miss Crandall's pupils, and is a highly accomplished young lady. Some of the wedding cake is before us, as delicious to the taste as it is beautiful to the eye-for which we return our thanks .- Ed.]

BOSTON GARRISON JUVENILE CHOIR.

FIRST CONCERT,

At Belknap-street Church, on Wednesday evening, December 25th, 1833 .- UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

MISSES E. J. & A. YATES.

Introductory .- Piano Forte. PART I.

1. Chorus .- Our Father in Heaven. 2. Song in the Woods. 3. Duet & Chorus .-Pleasures of Innocence, 4. Chorus .- Summer Morning. 5. Song & Chorus .- The Bird's Nest. 6. Chorus .- How Sweet is the Day. 7. Chorus.—Pleasing Spring has come again. 8. Song & Chorus.—The Garden. 9. Chorus. The Sugar Plums.

PART II .- Piano Forte.

1. Chorus .- How sweet 'tis to Play. 2. Song & Chorus.-The Cuckoo. 3. Chorus. Morning Song. 4. Solo & Chorus .- Winter Song. 6. Duet & Chorus.-Through the busy Fields to Run. 6. Song & Chorus .- The Cradle Song. 7. Chorus.—Arouse up, ye Sleepers. 8. America.

TICKETS to be had at James Loring's, No. 132, Washington-street; J. B. Cutler's, corner of Poplar and Chamber-streets; Peter Howard's, Cambridge-street; George Putnam's, Broomfield-street; James G. Barba-does, Brattle-street; T. Cole, Congress-st.; Office of the Liberator; and at the door. Boston, Dec. 21, 1833.

Earogiam

N the Life and Character of WILLIAM WILEERFORCE, Esq. delivered and published by request of the free people of color of the city of New-York, 22d October, 1833. By Benjamin F. Hughes.

For sale by J. G. BARBADOES, at No. 26, Brattle-street. Price \$1 per dozen-12 1-2 cents single. Boston, Dec. 21.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscribers would inform the young ladies of color in Boston, that they will open an Evening School on the first Tuesday of December, in the school room under the Belknap-St. Church.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, will be particularly attended to. Other branches, if required. Terms one dollar, stationary included.

The school will be kept those evenings which will be most agreeable to the pupils. I is requested that those who may wish to become members of the School, would be there on the above named evening.

L. M. BALL, M. V. BALL.

Boston, Nov. 19, 1833.

JOHN B. PERO, MO. 2 & 8, DOCK SQUARD, (Near the City Tavern, Boston,)

HAS for sale the following articles, which he offers to sell low. 250 boxes French Colonge; 200 German

Hones; 140 boxes Fancy Soap; 40 dozen Razors, of various stamps; Emerson's Razor Straps; Naples Soap; Old English Windsor Soap; French Hair Powder; Macassar Oil; Antique Oil; Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil; Florida Water-Honey do.-Lavender do.; Shaving Brushes-Teeth do.-Hair do.; Lip Salve; Dressing Combs-Pocket do.; Pocket Books and Wallets; Suspenders; Gloves; Stocks and Collars-Linen Bosoms and Collars; Powder Puffs; Otto of Rose; Teeth

Powder. Pocket Lights; Penknives; Shears; Shaving Boxes; Genuine Court Plaster; Curling Tongs.

325 junk bottles Genuine Rocky-Mountain BEAR'S GREASE. December 7. WANTED.

N accomplished workman at the Black-

smith business. Any person desirous of obtaining such employment, will please to apply at the office of the Liberator or at No. 70, ambridge-street. JOEL W. LEWIS. Boston, Oct. 2d, 1833. TO LET.

THE upper part of the House, 47, Howard Street, consisting of back and front Par-

lor. Inquire on the premises. New-York, Nov. 27, 1833. GENTEEL BOARDING.

EVERAL respectable persons of color can be accommodated with board in a private family. Inquire at No. 70, Cambridge Street, at Joel W. Lewis's shop, or of C. J. Lewis, West Centre Street, second door from Beal's Grocery.

LITERARY.

[For the Liberator.]

Mr. EDITOR-The following Parody was handed me, a few days since, by a young lady, which you are at liberty, if you think proper, to publish in the Liber-

SOLILOQUY.

It must be so-my friend, thou reasonest well; Else, whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire, This longing for emancipation? Or whence this secret dread and inward horror Of falling into bondage ? Why sink our hearts Within ourselves, when we contemplate slavery ? Surely 't is Nature's self that stirs within us, And intimates sweet liberty to man! Emancipation !- pleasing, anxious thought! Through what variety of untried being, Through what new scenes and changes slaves mu pass!

The wide, the happy prospect lies before them, But shadows, clouds and doubts yet rest upon it. Here will I hold !- If there 's a God in Heaven, (And that there is, all Nature cries aloud, Through all her works,) let us invoke His power, To make, at least, two million wretches happy! All things declare, this world was made for freemen I'm weary of conjectures,-this must end them. Let Anti-Slavery now be doubly armed :-Its bane and antidote, are both before us. Colonization !- Slavery's friend-its life-Immediate Abolition is its death! ("I is this, at once, brings slavery to an end,-But that informs us, slavery never dies!) Hail, Anti-Slavery! mayst thou persevere Till slaves, secured in their existence, smile At the uplifted lash, nor fear the blow. Nations shall own thy sway-Tyrants themselves, Grown weak with age and crime, shall sink to dust-But thou shalt flourish in immortal truth, Unhurt amidst the war of slaveholders,-The wreck of planters, and the crush of ride.

SOUTH READING, Dec. 11, 1833.

[From the Christian Watchman.]

The beautiful and affectionate lines which follow we copy from the Essex Gazette, published in Hz ez-hill, Mass. They are, we presume, from the gna-ture, the production of the Rev. S. P. Hill, Pastor of the Baptist Church in that town; and if read in the recollection of his personal circumstances, will be seen to be peculiarly appropriate. The state of his health obliges him to relinquish the pastoral relation for a season, on a visit to the southern States during the winter. We hope he will in our next summer return with invigorated health to his loved service, and his affectionate church.

THE FAREWELL.

"T is come, the painful parting hour! Emblem of nature's final scene; The trial of Affection's power; The grave of pleasures that have been. Dear Home! how many memories throng Around thy lost endearments now; And write in furrows, lingering long, Their sadness on my youthful brow.

They 're faded all, in life's decay; Perhaps, perhaps they come no more. Time rolls its noiseless waves away, And buries all we loved before. Yet for thy joys one smile I'll wreathe ;-One tear for all that should not be ;-One tender, lingering farewell breathe;-Ere Ocean parts thy hills and me.

Farewell, thou quiet rural seat, Embosomed deep in ancient trees; The warbling wild bird's lov'd retreat, And home-spot of the summer breeze. How oft, amid the passing year, I've walk'd o'er thy embellished grounds, To view thy changeful sights so dear; And listen to thy soothing sounds.

The verdant lawn ;-the forest's shade ;-Where river flows ;-where mountain towers ;-Can ever from my memory fade, The silent and the sacred hours, Which, 'mid such scenes as these, I've pass'd, Free from the world's unhappy strife While holy influence round me cast Some gleamings of a better life!

Temple of God! Oh sweetly still, Be to my heart, thy memories dear Thy praises shall my bosom thrill :-Thy holy prayers, I'll think I hear, When o'er the mountain billows driven: Or when in other climes I rove :-And they shall bear my thoughts to heaven, And soothe my weary heart with love.

Farewell, much lov'd and cherish'd friends Tears at this hour unbidden start, As o'er the past, Remembrance bends, And hears those dreaded words 'we part.' But Hope can glance its radiant eye Through intervening time and space: And prayer can bring our spirits nigh, In bonds that death cannot efface.

We part-One pressure of the hand, One tear, o'er scenes forever gone : I wander in a stranger land, And life's sad changes hasten on. May prosperous rays thy dwelling cheer, The peace of God be in thy breast :-And if again, we meet not here, May heaven receive us to its rest. Haverhill, Nov. 7, 1833.

STANZAS ON AUTUMN.

BY AN ENGLISH POET. Sweet Sabbath of the year! While evening lights decay, Thy parting step methinks I hear Steal from the world away! Amid thy silent bowers "Tis sad but sweet to dwell; Where falling leaves and drooping flowers Around me breathe tarewell.

Along thy sun-set skies, Their glories melt in shade; And like the things we fondly prize, Seem lovelier as they fade, A deep and crimson streak, Thy dying leaves disclose; As on consumption's waning cheek,

'Mid ruin blooms the rose ! The scene each vision brings, Of beauty in decay; Of fair and early faded things, Too exquisite to stay. Of joys that come no more, Of flowers whose bloom is fled; Of failwells swept upon the shore-Of friends estranged or dead.

Of all that now may seem To memory's tearful eye, The vanished beauty of a dream, O'er which we gaze and sigh. Sweet Sabbath of the year While evening lights decay, Thy parting steps methinks I hear, Steal from the world away!

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUESTION,—'Why should a Temperance Editor oppose the Colonization Society?'

ANSWER .- 1. Because 'a temperance editor'-if honest and consistent, seeks that in-tellectual and moral elevation of 'the country -the whole country '-the possibility of which is denied by the Colonization Society, and the promotion of which by that denial, it impedes.

2. Because the Colonization Society, by its 'leading friends,' not only denies the possibility of elevating one sixth part of our population, but, by legislation, and by clamor, openly opposes the efforts making for their elevation. Witness the late transactions in Connecticut.

3. Because the Society's Colony at Liberia facilitates the rum trade, and of course the slave trade, among the African nations. Witness their own testimony in the Commercial 4. Because by opposing the immediate eman-

cipation, education and moral culture of one sixth part of our population, the Colonization Society-

Opposes the present gift of the bible to

-Opposes the present existence of the family state among them-consequently-

Opposes their present moral purity, without which, neither temperance, nor any moral virtue can, at present exist among them.

5. Because the Colonization Society is based upon the corrupt principle of expediency, in opposition to duty, a principle, which, if not overthrown, will overthrow the Temperance Societies.

6. Because Colonization proposes a fallacious and inadequate remedy for slavery, an evil, which lies at the foundation of intemperance, and is inseparably connected with it. See the speech of Mr. A. Stewart, a Colonizationist, in the Utica Temperance Conven-

7. Because Colonizationists oppose and denounce those who plead the cause of the oppressed, and who demand that every yoke should be broken; whereas,

8. The Bible informs us, expressly, that God detests, as hypocritical, all pretended efforts for moral reform, all feigned humiliation for national sins, and even all religious services, however strict and solemn, unless accompanied with the total and immediate emancipation of the oppressed, from unrighteous burdens. [See Isaich, chapter 58.]

9. Because reason, conscience, common sense, scripture, observation, and actual experiment, unitedly demonstrate that there can be no rational hope of a radical moral reform, even among the free white population of the United States, and especially at the South, so long as slavery, with its nameless abominations, its servility, its idleness, its debauchery, and its cruelty, are permitted to exist; that a present moral reformation, requires present abolition; while the Colonization Society, its friends and its presses, unitedly denounce the friends of present abolition as 'fanatics and incendiaries:'-thereby pronouncing it 'fanatical and incendiary 'to advocate a present 'noral reform, while the sword of divine justice hangs suspended, by a single thread, over this guilty nation !- Genius of Temperance.

'One of the great and important objects of ledge, or without education, there is no certainty of a permanent continuance of freedom and liberty in any country. Where the peo-ple are ignorant, civil and religious liberty will find no abiding place. Liberty cannot be justly appreciated or maintained by those who have never been instructed, and do not understand what liberty means. Religion and liberty seem to be indispensable to the happiness and perfection of our nature, and are justly to be prized above all other blessings, which our bountiful Creator has placed within the reach of man. It is highly important we should receive proper instruction, that we may be prepared duly to appreciate these blessings, and better fitted to the perfect understanding and enjoyment of them.

In a country where no attention is paid to education, and youth is left to grow up and mature in ignorance, vice will be universally prevalent, and in its blackest and most alarming forms. There, men who are created but a little lower than the angels, are found degraded and sunk so far beneath intelligent species, that they seem to rise in the scale of being but a little above the brute creation.'-Extract from the Message of the Governor of New-Jersey.

A professor of Snakeology, in Philadelphia, after amusing a crowd for some time by playing with a snake, after various feats, which moved to admiration the minds of the sooty sweeps and lusty porters, finally, for the sum of one cent, exacted from each of his spectators, crammed it, body and soul, all alive as it was, into his mighty mouth. Then, says the Aurora, burst forth the peals of uproarous applause, for indeed it was a merry sight, to see the little animal poking his head from beneath the teeth of the great animal, hissing defiance on all around.

Queen of Pearls .- Dr. Fisher, of Moscow, in a work which he has recently published on the 'Pearl Fisheries of Russia,' describes a pearl, which is now in possession of a Greek thigh. He is not expected to recover. merchant, residing at Moscow, of the name of Zezima, which, he says, has not perhaps its equal. It was brought from the East Indies, and is kept in a rich casket. It weighs 27 7-8 carats, almost a quarter of an ounce; it is perfectly spherical, and of a brilliancy surabout like quicksilver.

INGENIOUS MECHANISM .- The Paris Journal des Debats give us an account of a curious piece of Mechanism invented by a watch maker at Haute Ville. On an ornamented base, a juggler, about six inches in height, and dressed in the Turkish costume, is represented as seated beneath a canopy, a little table before him; at his right, is a stand, on which are placed three goblets and a drum. In the first place, you hear a delightful overture, executed by some internal Mechanism; when this is finished, the little juggler, as a juggler should, rises and bows three times to the company; he then takes two of the goblets, and three sliver balls, which he causes to pass successively from beneath one of the inverted goblets to the other, so rapidly as to deceive the eye, until they are all found at last under one. He then replaces the goblets, and strikes three times upon a drum, which opens and displays a little dancer, who flourishes upon the table with infinite grace, accompanied by music produced by mechanism; while the juggier beats the time, and expresses his approbation by significant gestures. The dancer then retires within the drum, and the juggler then lifts the third goblet, beneath which is perceived a silver egg, from which issues a beautiful and richly colored little bird. The bird takes its station on the egg, claps its wings, and sings an air; when this is over, the juggler replaces the goblet, bows and resumes his seat; and another air closes the exhibition. The artist was employed for the space of five years in completing this piece of mechanism, and sold it for 300,000 francs.

Meleorana. - Among the farcical terrors inspirea by the late appearance of the meteors. we hear of the following: -- A Mr. H-Morgan county, on seeing them, run out of his house in his shirt, exclaiming 'the world is now actually coming to an end, for the stars are falling.' For greater safety, and for want of mountains to cover him, he ran, naked as he was, under the house which stood on blocks, some distance from the ground. One of the negroes, as much frightened as his master, sought the same refuge, but finding his master there, suddenly exclaimed, 'this place no doo for me-no safe here !- massa too wicked,' and out he got and ran off. The wife, who seems to have had much the most courage of the two, came out and expostulated with her husband; she told him that as he was the head of the family he ought to come out and live or die with them. After a while he was persnaded to come out and immediately bethought himself of his numerous short comings and overtakings, his boasts and wassailings; and looked up into the face of the flashing, streaking heavens, he uttered the following: 'Well, this one thing I do know, escape or not-live long or die soon, I never will drink another drop of liquor.' It is to be hoped that the falling of the stars may redound to his advantage in the end .- Georgia Journal.

The late Reverend John Newton .- Two or three years before the death of this eminent servant of Christ, when his sight was become so dim, that he was no longer able to read, an aged friend and brother in the ministry, now living, called on him to breakfast. Family prayer succeeding, the portion of scripture for he day was read to him. It was taken out of Bogatsky's Golden Treasury; 'By the grace of God I am what I am.' It was the pious man's custom on these occasions, to make a short familiar exposition on the passage read. After the reading of this text he paused for some moments, and then uttered the following affecting soliloquy:

ought to be, nor what I wish to be, nor what

Every stye should have a Rubbing Post .-Having occasion to shift two hogs out of a stye without one, into another with a post, accidentally put up to support the roof, I had a full opportunity of observing its use. The animals when they went in were dirty, with broken ragged coats, and with dull heavy countenances. In a few days they cleared away their coats, cleaned their skins and became sleeky haired. The enjoyment of the post was discernable even in their looks; in their liveiness and apparent contentment .- Marshal's Inland Countries.

Longevity .- The oldest person deceased in the United States was a negress aged 150, in Pennsylvania. 'The oldest known on the continent was also a negress, of Tucuman, South America, deceased in 1780, at 175. Humboldt mentions a Peruvian Indian who died at Lima, while he was there, aged 147, after living in marriage 90 years with one woman, who attained the age of 145. As old as 130, he is said by the authority just named to have walked pretty regularly three or four leagues a day .- Boston Mer. Jour.

A German Sailor was shot at Baltimore in attempting to get on board the brig Hope, lying in the Bay, bound to New Orleans, in before attempting to come on board, but using foul language, and his visit deemed suspicious, he was fired upon, and the ball entered his body above the left hip and lodged in the right

Kepler says the earth is a huge animal, that it has blood and bones and hair and horns; that the trees are its long hair, the grass its fur, the mountains are its lungs, volcanoes its passing that of the most highly polished sil-ver; it is transparent, and so smooth that when placed on a level surface, it continues rolling are but lice—its breath is heard in the wind, and its groans in the earthquake.

CONSUMPTION.

In looking over the New-York weekly returns of deaths in that city, we find out of 118 leaths 34 were of consumption. Nearly all these were females. So it will continue to be; this insidious disease will consign to the grave the good and lovely of our species, so ong as they expose their lives and health by imprudently wearing thin shoes and light and inefficient clothing. Females are often in the habit of going abroad in the same thin satin slippers they have worn in their sitting rooms. The consequence must be a sudden chill from the cold side-walk or damp streets, that may perhaps terminate in inflammation of the lungs. There is no pleasure in seeing a pretty foot exposed in a shoe, fit only for a carpeted room, when we reflect that such temerity may bring upon its owner consumption and death. We say nothing of the thoughtless, (and we are not sure but that word is a little too charitable,) exposure of neck and chest to our cold and ever varying atmosphere. Our ladies dress too much for the street. Home should be the place for the exhibition of their skill and taste n dress; in going abroad their principal care should be to guard against the least sensation of chill. And here vanity we should think, might whisper the propriety of this, for the purple cheeks and blue lips of a belle are any thing rather than becoming. The ladies of Russia in the winter season, where they are infinitely beyond us, by the way, in the art of warming their houses, wear at home, even in their severe climate, dresses such as our females would assume only in summer; but when they go abroad their whole person is enveloped in the rich and tastefully lined cloak of The teet are guarded with boots lined and toped with fur. This mode of dress must can its sincerity and power be tested and disbe quite as becoming, and certainly more con-played. sistent with reason and health, than that of our own country-women. But it is not in the extreme cold of winter that our females are most apt to expose themselves. It is during the fluctuating weather of fall and spring, when the utmost care is requisite to provide against the frequent changes in the atmosphere, that their imprudence in dress is most conspicuous. -Portland Courier.

U.S. Navy .- The whole amount of Seamen employed in the U.S. Navy, may be set down at 5000. Each one receives on an average about \$226 per year, total amount \$1,130,000. The expenses of the Navy department are on an average 10,000 dollars per day.

The number of Naval officers is about 1000 each on an average has \$850 per annum.

Cotton .- The whole amount of the cotton crop of the past year is 1,070,438 bales; consumed in the United States 184,412; exported 867,452. The crop of 1824 was 560,000, nearly one half less than that of 1823.

Whole Number, xiv. The Middletown Centinel furnishes a brief Memoir of Mrs. Electa loudly praised for their knowled se of man-Whitmore, of East Haddam, Connecticut. The good lady is in her 45th year-has had fourteen daughters, born at single births, and are all living, but has never had a son Seven of her daughters are married, and have ten children each. What a family to marry into!

WORAL.

LIBERAL EDUCATION. Liberal education should embrace the same

objects, and involve the same principles, as properly belong to the discipline by which Christians in general are to be trained up for usefulness and heaven. Who are the subjects 'I am not what I ought to be! Ah! how of liberal education-the men of mind and imperfect and deficient! I am not what I learning, of deep thought and moving speech; wish to be! 'I abhor what is evil' and I the men of the bar, of the senate house, of the legislation, in a government like ours, should would 'cleave to what is good!' 'I am not pulpit? In what light are they to be regardbe to promote education and the diffusion of what I hope to be! Soon, soon I shall put off ed? Must we look upon them as pagans useful knowledge. Without competent knowledge, or without education, there is no cerperfection! Yet, though I am not what I look upon their priests, as an order of superledge, or beings, to whom, standing in the distance, we are to bow, awe-struck and tongue-tied? I hope to be, I can truly say, I am not what I once was—a slave to sin and Satan; and I can heartily join with the apostle, and acknowledge, By the grace of God I am what I am! Let us pray! —Episcopal Mag.

Not with my consent. Mischief enough to satisfy the malignity of a common fiend has already been done by those social arrangements which separate one brother from another. Perish the cord of cast! Why array the hell of logislation conseilled and the satisfy the malignity of a common fiend has already been done by those social arrangements which separate one brother from another the hell of logislation conseils. satisfy the malignity of a common fiend has the hall of legislation, especially why clothe the pulpit with factitious terrors? Little children crept upon the knees and smiled in the bosom of the Son of God. Why should they flee with palpitating hearts and trembling limbs from the presence of his ministers? Oh! I hate the empty parade, the idle cere-mony, the senseless jargon, which holds up the scholar to his own mother's children, as a man of mysterious power, as a sort of wizard, who, in foreign tongues and unearthly sounds, holds communion with spirits which the unpracticed eye cannot perceive! The lofty pulpit, the flowing robe, official airs; what better can they do than freeze human hearts? They may throw your erring brother, who had come forth to meet you, backagain upon the arms of death. They cannot work upon his sympathies, melt his heart, draw him to your bosom. The church, as such, and not any portion of the members in distinction from the rest, be it well remembered, is a 'chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people.' They are all in common dear to the Saviour's heart -are all in common admitted to his service. Those who are acquiring a liberal education, however, expect to be useful especially in the exercise of their intellectual powers. Especially, I say; for why should they not prepare themselves to welcome every opportunity of doing good in any department of exertion? which were confined one hundred slaves, destined for that place, and for their security a guard was placed over them. He was hailed their dignity to wash the disciples' feet?— What signifies the lily whiteness of the hand? They cannot bope in this to rival the puling infant. Who would do any thing to nourish the foolish prejudice, that the best scholar must be the biggest baby! Men of mind have muscles too. In subserviency to the former, let the latter be employed in the service of mankind.

The system of liberal education which the interests of the church demand, must be fitted to raise those who come under their influence to the dignity of fellow-workers with Jesus Christ in the conversion of the world. This must be its object, design, tendency. It must offer them a full and accurate acquaintance of the New England Anti-Slavery Society.—By David Lee Child. For sale by JAMES LORING, 132 Washington-street. November 30, 1833.

with the mass of mind on which they are to operate. Their own powers it must enable them to wield with the greatest skill and best effect. And these two things must, as far as possible, be combined in the methods which may be taken. Such a system must, I think, be marked by some such features as the following: Man will be regarded as man, irrespective of constitutional or factitious pecuharities; the necessity will be imposed of providing, as far as possible, for the wants which the condition of the student naturally involves; those studies will be prescribed, and those authors selected, which shed the strongest, clearest light upon human character, condition, and prospects; and a deep interest will be solicited in those public movements which have a strong bearing on human

happiness.
Perhaps I need not say, that of this system God must be the centre and the soul. This seems to be implied in every syllable I have uttered. For what has he to do with the conversion of the world, who refuses to make the character and government of God the subject of delightful study, to act upon the divine plan, and devote himself to the divine glory? What can he know of human character and prospects, who fails to understand the relations which man sustains to his Maker, Redeemer, Sanctifier? Man can only then be known, when the beams of eternal majesty shine upon him. He can only then be blessed when con-

ducted to the bosom of everlasting love. But what is the form in which our love to God is naturally expressed? Shall we sigh our souls away in idle aspirations? And this

world! No. Our love to God must assume the form of beneficence to man. Thus only I have said, that in Christian education, man, as man, is to be the object of regard. L know that the family of Adam has been bro-

ken up into multiplied divisions. A thousand

groundless distinctions have been introduced.

The arrangements of human society are arti-

ficial. Birth, complexion, place, a thousand

things, which have nothing to do with consti-

tutional character, or moral worth, have had a

controlling influence on public sentiment.

Prejudices as rank as dunghill weeds have been allowed to spring up and grow. Men have been courted or shunned, loved or hated, caressed or scorned, irrespective of their good or ill desert.* To such a state of public sentiment, systems of education have been adjusted. But they have looked wide of the proper aim of Christian discipline. What hold on man could they afford? They have held him up in unnatural forms, and under artificial relations. These have to a great extent been made the basis of what has been proudly called the science of human nature. Those who have most solicitiously and skillfully adjusted their views and accommodated their movements to these, have been most kind. Hence, tender solicitude and beneficent exertion have been bestowed on man, not as the creature of God, but as the fabricatio of human hands. The extremes of human society, the highest and the lowest, have thus to a fearful extent been overlooked. Empty, but imposing forms, mere splendid frost work, have hedged in the one from the approach of instruction, admonition, exhortation. It would be rude, insufferably so, to attempt, by the common methods of the gospel, to save their souls! It is the demand of politeness, that they should be respectfully let alone-be permitted to proceed, with dignified step, to the gates of death! Others have fallen below the aim of benevolence! It would be vulgar to pity them! Let them wear their rags, and clank their chains, and gnaw their tongues; who cares? To bend over them in mercy; to raise them from the dust; to wash away the clotted blood; to probe the utrefying ulcer; to pour daylight upon them understandings, and infuse into their broken hearts the peace of God and the hope of heaven; ah! 'delicacy' sickens at such a task! Better let such cattle perish, herd upon herd, than disturb the arrangements which pride and selfishness, as rank as any hotbed in hell could furnish, have established! And those whe in good earnest have attempted any thing for the benefit of their brethren, who move at the top or lie at the bottom of society, have not only had to encounter prejudice, hate, and opposition, which would disgrace a common mad-house, but, what is worse, have had to counteract the tendencies and break the force of their own education !- Address of President Beriah Green.

A young man, of respectable connections and Christian character, a beneficiary of the American Education Society, I am informed, was so cruelly an-noyed and 'spitefully entreated' at one of the oldest colleges in New England, as to find it necessary, if he would secure the benefits of a liberal education, to go to another public school. What was the matter? A coulbern student and a secure the secure to another public school. southern student suspected, from his complexion and the appearance of his hair, that he had some 'black blood' in his veins! He could not bear to be seated at the same table! A party was soon formed, and a theurestein the same table. thousand insults heaped upon the victim of prejudice. He was left unprotected by the government of the college, was greatly embarrassed in his literary course, and finally fled from the scene of suffering, where he had endured so much, to another college!

A young many morphose of a worker college, who

A young man, a member of a western college, who seems to have a slight admixture of foreign blood in seems to have a slight admixture of foreign blood in him, assured me that he spent some two hours with the Rev. President who once published 'A Plea for Africa,' in endeavoring to gain admission into a college class. In vain. The doctor was willing, if he would go to Liberia, to make provision for his instruction apart from the college! But no 'plea' which my young friend could urge, could secure for him a place among white scholars! And yet he was pious, the spectable for his attainments, and of attractive manners.

Similar incidents have blotted the history of other

† Those who would have a striking illustration this position, are invited to read a certain letter, signed by I know not how many doctors of divinity in the State of New York, to the Governor of Georgia, pleading for the release of the persecuted missionanes from the prison-house where they had been most wickedly confined.

DESPOTISM OF FREEDOM! JUST PUBLISHED, 'The Despotism of Freedom; a Speech at the First Anniver-